

COUNTRY Poland and Polish-occupied Germany REPORT NO.

TOPIC Polish Troops in Tarnowski Gory and Beuthen

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25X1X EVALUATION [ ] PLACE OBTAINED [ ] 25X1C

DATE OF CONTENT prior to January 1951

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PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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Tarnowski Gory.

1. Prior to December 1950, the former Infanterie Kaserne in Tarnowski Gory (Q 51/Y 91) was occupied to capacity by young Polish soldiers who wore khaki uniforms and round visor-caps with a red band. [ ] the troops were infantrymen since they were equipped only with light infantry weapons. Also, only a few trucks were observed. No units larger than company size were seen leaving the installation. (1)
2. Prior to January 1951, the Jaeger Kaserne, which is also called Ulanen Kaserne, was partially occupied by about 300 troops who had more horses and horse-drawn vehicles than warranted by the size of the unit. The troops wore khaki uniforms, visor caps with a red band, and elongated triangular collar patches, half white and half yellow. The soldiers were seldom observed armed. The barracks installation consisted of 1 large three-story angular barracks building and about 6 other buildings, 3 of which were horse stables. (2)
3. [ ] men of the 1927 and 1930 classes and a few men of the 1931 class were inducted into the army in the fall of 1950. (3)
4. The military post drill field was located east of the Tarnowski Gory-Pickary Rudne (Q 51/Y 48) road and extended as far as the railroad line to Beuthen (Q 51/Y 58). In January 1951, a column of about 12 small guns, each drawn by a team of four horses, moved along the road to Pickary Rudne. The artillery pieces were about 120 cm high, had barrels about 130 cm long, disk wheels with pneumatic tires, protective shields, but no muzzle brakes. Each limber was manned by two soldiers. [ ] not see these artillery pieces in Tarnowski Gory. (4)
5. About 300 Polish apprentice miners were quartered in the castle which formerly belonged to Count Henckel von Donnersmarck. In addition to technical training, these men received training in firing and close-order drill.
6. [ ] no other barracks installation or Polish troops in Tarnowski Gory.

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Beuthen.

7. The Infanterie Kaserne on ul. Mickiewicza, Beuthen, quartered Polish Infantrymen prior to January 1951. On one day, four or five units of 70 men each left the installation. The unit did not seem to be motorized, although it had a few small trucks which apparently only made supply runs. No heavy weapons were observed. (5)
8. The former Molke Kaserne on ul. Jana Smolenia was converted into a boarding school for Polish apprentice miners. Another boarding school serving the same purpose was located in the former clinic on ul. Presidenta Roosevelta.

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9. The UB (Security Police) district office was on the east side of ul. Marszawskich, just south of the junction of ul. Presidenta Roosevelta.

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10. No other Polish Army installations were known [ ] Prior to the end of 1950, [ ] occasionally observed Soviet soldiers in the town.

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Comment.

- (1) The information does not confirm the statement [ ] that the Infanterie Kaserne quartered a signal unit of about 500 men. See [ ] It seems probable that an infantry unit, possibly the 35th Inf Regt which was identified there in early 1949, is in the installation rather than a signal unit.
- (2) The unit in the Ulanen Kaserne may be an element of the infantry regiment mentioned in Field Comment (1). The 10th AT Arty Bn which was previously reported to be stationed in Tarnowskie Gory at the beginning of 1949 was not mentioned.
- (3) The statement that men of the 1929 and 1930 classes as well as volunteers of the 1931 class were inducted into the army in the fall of 1950 is correct.
- (4) The information confirms a previous report on the location of the drill field. [ ] The artillery pieces probably were Soviet 76-mm infantry guns, model 1943, and indicate the existence of an infantry regiment in Tarnowskie Gory area.
- (5) The information confirms a previous report on the location of the barracks installation. The infantry unit there probably belongs to the 7th Inf Div, the headquarters of which was located in Beuthen in August 1949. See [ ]

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